IN THE CLAIMS

1-58 (canceled)

59. (currently amended) A method for suppressing tumor growth in a mammal comprising:

administering to a mammal a synergistic combination of:

a replication competent, target tumor cell-specific adenovirus, said adenovirus comprising an adenoviral early gene essential for replication under transcriptional control of a target cell-specific transcriptional regulatory element (TRE), selected from the group consisting of a prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-TRE, an α-fetoprotein (AFP)-TRE and a human uroplakin II (UPII)-TRE wherein said target tumor cell-specific adenovirus results in virus replication-dependent cytolysis; and at least one antineoplastic agent selected from the group consisting of paclitaxel, docetaxel, doxorubicin and etoposide,

in a combined dosage effective to ~~substantially~~ reduce the numbers of said targeted solid tumor cells ~~population at a dose less than the effective dose for suppressing tumor growth when administered alone~~, to a greater extent than when said replication competent, target tumor cell-specific adenovirus or said antineoplastic agent is administered alone,

wherein said tumor growth in said mammal is suppressed.

60. (previously added) The method of claim 59, wherein said at least one antineoplastic agent is doxorubicin.

61. (canceled)

62. (currently amended) A method for suppressing tumor growth in a mammal comprising:

to a mammal a replication competent, target tumor cell-specific adenovirus, said adenovirus comprising an adenoviral gene essential for replication under transcriptional control of a prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-TRE wherein said target cell-specific adenovirus results in virus replication-dependent cytolysis; and

at least one antineoplastic agent selected from the group consisting of etoposide, paclitaxel, docetaxel and doxorubicin, at a dose less than the effective dose for suppressing tumor growth when administered alone,

wherein said tumor growth is suppressed.

63. (currently amended) The method of claim 62 ~~59~~, wherein said at least one antineoplastic agent is selected from the group consisting of paclitaxel, docetaxel and etoposide.

64-71. (canceled)

72. (currently amended) The method of claim 80 ~~59~~, wherein the adenoviral early gene is E1A.

73. (currently amended) The method of claim 80 ~~59~~, wherein the adenoviral early gene is E1B.

74. (previously added) The method of claim 73, wherein E1B has a deletion of the 19-kDa region.

75-76. (canceled)

77. (currently amended) A method for suppressing tumor growth in a mammal comprising:

administering to a mammal a synergistic combination of

a replication competent, target tumor cell-specific adenovirus, said adenovirus comprising an adenoviral gene essential for replication under transcriptional control of a prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-TRE wherein said target tumor cell-specific adenovirus results in virus replication-dependent cytolysis; and

at least one antineoplastic agent selected from the group consisting of etoposide, estramustin, paclitaxel, docetaxel and doxorubicin, in a combined dosage effective to substantially reduce the numbers of said targeted solid tumor cell population,

wherein said tumor growth in said mammal is suppressed.

78. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 77 ~~59~~, wherein said adenovirus is administered by site-specific injection.

79. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 77 ~~59~~, wherein said adenovirus is administered by intravenous injection.

80. (new) The method according to Claim 77, wherein said adenoviral gene essential for

replication is an adenoviral early gene.

81. (new) The method of claim 62, wherein the adenoviral early gene is E1A.

82. (new) The method of claim 62, wherein the adenoviral early gene is E1B.

83. (new) The method of claim 82, wherein E1B has a deletion of the 19-kDa region.

84. (new) The method according to Claim 62, wherein said adenovirus is administered by site-specific injection.

85. (new) The method according to Claim 62, wherein said adenovirus is administered by intravenous injection.